MASONIC MATTERS

Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Eighty-eighth Annual Convention-Addresses by the R. W. Grand Chaplain and the Grand Master-Secretary's Report-The Hall and Asylum Fund.

As announced in yesterday's HERALD this body sembled at two P. M. yesterday for their eightyeighth annual Communication, at Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, the Most Wershipini John H. Anthon, Grand Master, in the Grand East, and all the members and representatives, numbering nearly two thousand, present.

Grand Marshal, the R. W. Joseph Koch, having called the Grand officers, &c., to their stations, St. Cecile Lodge, W. William P. Sherman Master and Musical Director, opened the proceedings by singing, with admirable effect (the entire craft standing and after the Lord's Prayer had been repeated by the R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker), John Parry's hymn, "Hail to the Craft."

The R. W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. H. WEBSTER, then delivered his annual address touching the interests of the craft, in which he enlarged on the duties of the brotherhood and the Grand Lodge as a

The Grand Master, JOHN H. ANTHON, then delivered the following

I say that this is the only way in which we can appeal to those whose esteem we value more highly, perhaps, than any other, because you well know that

No BUCH HIMNGS AS PEMALE MASONET or side degrees, or the like, are recognized in Masoney. I fear, indeed, that serious evil may result from the so-called degrees, an apprehension strengthened in my mind by numerous applications for aid made to me by ladies, whose only hope of proving a Masonicclaim was a badge or sign, or some other attempted proof, that they belonged to some side degree—some branch of female Masoney—of which I, of course, thew nothing. The K. W. Grand Secretary will report to you the number of dispensations for the establishment of new lodges, with their locations, and also the number for the premature conferring of the third degree, which have been issued in any similar period for many preceding years. The trand Master and Deputy have agreed from the commencement of the Masonic year not only that except in special localities was there no need for more slodges, but that the number is already exceasive. Applications for except in special localities was there no need for more slodges, but that the number is already exceasive. Applications for leave to confer the third degree to the Deputy and myself have been numerous and very generally refused. When issued they overrice a provision of the constitution, they approach nearly to the most arbitrary prerogative clarined by Grand Masters, that of making Masons at sight; they dispense with proper Masonic education, and induce the order of the most arbitrary prerogative clarined by Grand Masters, that of making Masons at sight; they dispense with proper Masonic education, and to be present position of the region of the most arbitrary prerogative clarined by Grand Masters, that of making Masons at sight; they dispense with proper Masonic decention, and to be present position of the region of the most arbitrary prerogative clarined by Grand Masters, that of making Masonic question, which is the most arbit theism, and bearing NER OF MASONET INTO THE FRONT BANKS OF

prospective, I desire to submit to the Grand Lodge. During the Grand Mastership of M. W. Brother Gibson a commission was issued by him to Brother Abert G. Goodall, accrediting him generally to foreign grand bodies as our representative. In time this commission was submitted to me, with a verbal report by Brother Goodall, and was thereupon cancelled and annulied by me, its purpose being accomplished. The result is the intended presentation by Grother Goodall of certain triendly applications from certain Masonic bodies, termed Grand Orients, in South America and Europe, and which are herewish transmitted to you in almost every instance there are conflicting Masonic claims of legality of constitution, and though Brother Goodall has in some instances reported one or the other party regular, the report is not authoritative, being merely his individual opinion, and based upon principles and a system of Masonic government wholly unknown to our Grand Lodge. Each of these Grand Orients is more or less subject to the authority of what is helically intended to the substitution of the control of the substitution of the government of the control of the supplies of the supplies

suppress Grand Council belongs to a rise and requires for aumission to its governing body the possession of degrees would unknown to this Grand Body, and in those countries degrees. In their system. Representation, therefore, with the Grand Orieuts is a representation and irreaty between the Supresen Masonic Power, in the Free and Accepted Rite; our own and a subordinate body in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, accopting these terms as convenient. Representation between the Grand Lodge and the green and accepted Rite; our own and a subordinate body in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, accepting these terms as convenient. Representation between the Grand Lodge and the green and decided and the green and decided and decided

not contrary," wherein "it is not in the power of any man, or of any body of men, to make innovations."

1. Subdivision 8, "That the right to visit Masonically is an absolute right, but may be for elited or limited by particular regulations." A right which is absolute, yet for leitable and imitable is not strong enough for a landmark, and in our constitution this right is taken away entirely from non-adilitates (section 61), and by numerous decisions of the Grand Lodge left almost absolutely in the discretion of the

Grand Lodge left almost absolutely in the discretion of the Master.

2. The clause of subdivision 13, that a petition to be made a Mason "must be acted upon by report of committee and ballot," is in variance with the constant practice of this Grand Lodge, whereby the Grand Master and his deputies and district deputies, and even the masters of lodges, arrest the course of candidates before mitiation or ballot for want of jurisdiction, want of physical qualification and the like, and there is no report of committee or ballot.

3. The clause of section 15 requiring signature to the bysics to constitute a member of a lodge can scarcely be a landmark. The confinement of membership to Master Massens is itself modern, and at the present day far from universal.

In the application of this clause the following questions at once arise:—

once arise:

(a) Can a newly raised Mastor Mason refuse to sign the
bylaws and so become a non-affiliated Mason ?

(b) Can the looge compet the newly raised Master Mason
to sign its bylaws, and if so, how?

(c) Can the looge refuse to perm it him to sign the bylaws?

(d) If objection is made by a member to the signing of
the bylaws. what is the course to be nursuad?

complete.

4. Subdivision 25 enacts—"That the disciplinary powers of a longe may not be exercised for a violation of the moral law, as distinguished from the law of the land, until the offender has been three admonshed by the master or wardens of his lodge.

No purely asson obligation necessarily violates more than the law off men allow, violations of any of the land, obecience, law of men love, violations of any of the land-dill the third offence and admonston which has commission of one of the hundreds of acts which the law makes penal as middementors would subject to instant punishment. The list of so-called landmarks should certainly be revised so as to make them conform more to fact than they moved to make them conform more to fact than they moved to make them conform more to fact than they moved to make them conform more to fact than they moved to the make them conform more to fact than they moved to the make them conform more to fact than they moved to the make them conform more to fact than they moved to the third definition and description of the effects of suspension,

Section 25 provides that membership in a lodge may be terminate i by expulsion or suspension, a definition apparently contrary to at least the ordinary intention of a suspension, which is the inflation of a penalty in all its parts to expire with the term fixed by the sentence. The same section adds that suspension is the act of the lodge only. White in fact suspension may also be the act of the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master in suspending a warrant, or of the Grand Lodge, or of its representatives, the commissioners, appointed to try charges preterred to the District Deputies, or Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master. It is also nowhere provided in the constitution what effect suspension has upon the liability of the suspended member for dues; nor what, if any, difference exists in the respects mentioned between definite and indefinite suspension.

2. In the section (53) which authorizes the Grand Master to permit, on certain terms, an election to fill a vacancy in the

difference exists in the respects mentioned between definite auspension.

2. In the section (48) which authorizes the Grand Master to permit, on certain terms, an election to fill a vacancy in the mastership without similar provisions for the vacancies in the offices of Senior Warden and Junior Warden, so that a vacancy in all three offices, which in one instance during the wast year has occurred, results in a very difficult position. These are only a few instances of CONVERSON AND UNDERTAINTY, and the difficulty of interpreting, accommodating and in some instances forcing interpretations of the constitution can only be appreciated by one who has been for a year liable to official question from 70,000 brethren. I therefore suggest a revision of the constitution. It is long since one has been had, and partial amendments have been made without reterence to the body of the instrument, till it has become a very unsafinguide. A new constitution, clearly expressed, brief, and from its noveity circulating rapidly through the craft, would, I think, be a bicasing to us all. Few decisions have been made during the past year involving anything that could be considered new law, and where it seemed to oe so it was of sufficient consequence to justify an appeal, which, if either party has been disastinied, has doubtless been taken. I shall not, therefore, burden you with many. Indeed, the publication of decisions is rendered almost needies by the labors of the Maconic press, which, I doubt not, strive to relieve the Grand Master of much toll. Indeed, it often to relieve the Grand Master of much toll. Indeed, it often to relieve the report the substance of the law, as I have expressed my understanding of it, sometimes in a single case, sometimes in many repeated decisions.

2. The Physical qualificant few few in a sandidate are that he man of the provision of the case, sometimes in many repeated decisions.

3. The Physical qualificant few few in a sandidate are that he man of the provision of the case, sometimes in many repea

Mr. Whittery, speaking of his spouse;—"She rorms and expresses an immense variety of opinions upon an immense variety of subjects." In a tew instances I deem it right to report the substance of the law, as I have expressed my understanding of it, sometimes in a single case, sometimes in many repeated declaions.

1. The physical quasineations of a candidate are that he must be a man, free born, of lawful age, being neither too young nor too old for the Master's work, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered. This is alandmark in which no man or body of men can make clange or innovation. If, therefore, a Master of a lodge cannot be conscientiously satisfied in his own mind, as his own unbisseed opinion, that the candidate has in fact these necessary qualifications, he cannot conscientiously, therefore he cannot masonically or masonically rote for or be present at the initiation of such a candidate, he same rule applying to passing and raising when the defect has not after a substitute for his own conscience or opinion the consciences or opinion of any other man or body of men; no dispensation or advice can protect the offender; it can only make sharers in his suitt.

2. I have decided the following case:—in 1864 a candidate was proposed in Lodge A and rejected; in 1865 a papilled to Lodge A for consent, was refused, and, notwithstanding, balloted for the candidate and rejected him. In the early part of 1870 he applied to Lodge A, which applied to Lodge A for consent, was refused, and, notwithstanding, balloted for the candidate and rejected him. In the early part of 1870 he applied to Lodge A proposition from the candidate in the himself of the proposition from the candidate in the himself of the master of a lodge, and was, at the date of the proposition, and the first proposition from the candidate in the himself of the institution became and was, at the date of the proposition, and the date of the proposition from the candidate in the days of the return of which this is the dayser of the form a cannot of the

and, the body Massic work, fitual or lecturer and his assistants, is the only Massic work, fitual or lecturer adopted or approved by this Grand Lodgs, and that the composers, publishers or users of any other are liable to discipline. The condition of the Hall and Asylum Fund will be seen by the report of the trustees. The main object in view at present is to press the completion of the building so as to receive from it at the earliest possible moment an income which, after paying any debt which may hereafter possibly be necurred. may be applicable solely to the purposes of the Asylum. Any such debt may possibly be avoided by a vigorous effort of the craft, and liberal contributions now may have the effect or placing, at the completion of the liail, a fund in the hands of the trustees which may be at once devoted to the Asylum. The trustees and the Grand Lodgs are both indebted to R. W. Brother Sinclair for aid in relieving the Hall from a large assessment and for counsel in the application for the release from taxation.

sessment and for counsel in the application to.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that the general report of the condition of the craft is favorable, and that to the officer of the Grand Lodge, the district deputies and the Grand Locurer I owe my sincere thanks for the prompt attention which they have given to the interests of the craft and for their counsel and information, which have greatly lightened the labors of my office.

their counsel and information, which have greatly lightened the labors of my office.

The address was referred to the Deputy Grand Master and the senior and Junior Grand Wardens.

The Secretary's Repost.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. James M. Austin, M. D., presented his annual report, by which it appeared that there was \$63.854 received to 31st May. There were 10 warrants granted for new looges and 7 dispensations, 635 lodges reported for duty in the Grand Lodge. There were 6,778 initiations during the year and 7,859 adilliations; demitted. 1,844; expelled, 47; suspended, 33; stricken from roll, 2,637; restored to membership, 349; died, 702. Total number of Masons now in good standing, 75,262. Total number of lodges in the State (warranted), 649. The general condition of the craft is good.

THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND. THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
The Grand Secretary next presented the report of the trustees of the above, of which the following is

the trustees of the above, of which the following is an abstract:—
Cash on hand last report, \$44,887 53; received, \$70,985 53; total, \$115,873 11. The largest sums were from lodges, \$29,271; Grand Commandery Knights Tempiars, \$3,000; Grand Chapter Royal Arcu, \$7,000; now on hand, \$21,761 91. Total fund invested, \$455,433 11.

The special Committee on Hall and Asylum reported that \$395,000 had been expended, and there will be \$400,000 more to be raised by loan, exclusive of what is in hand. When the Temple is completed the rents therefrom will be about \$60,000 annually. They recommend the building to be pushed forward without delay.

THE NEW CAPITOL AND MASONRY.

Another Protest Against the Proposed Cercmonies. New York, June 5, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-SIR-I have noticed in your issues of the past week several letters on the subject of the laying of the corner stone of the New York State Capitol. Although I think the matter of Freemasonry one difficult of newspaper discussion, as calculated to and impracticable question, yet Mr. Morgan's lette of the 2d inst. seems to me to demand, on its own merits (!), some reply, both from the palpable abmerits (b), some reply, both from the palpable absurdity of his à posteriori statements and the flagrant violation of every recognized rule of logic. It is a well-known maxim of the schoolmen that "Bare assertion, unsupported by proof, is unworthy of argument," and an equally well-known device of evasive arguers to begin their propositions with faise premises, that thence may follow—In seeming specious sequence—failacious conclusions, the better to deceive the unwary, casusi or inattentive observer; but when one of these casuists deliberately makes an argument, impossible of refutation because of his excusive source of information, he at once assumes a position not only unic able on any fair grounds, but ridiculous also from its character of invisibility.

Mr. Morgan, in replying to "Impartial's" letter, says, with much contraternal excusion, that "in the first place 'Impartial' writes something he or she knows nothing about," and that "the New York Commissioners ought to be prond in obtaining such a Mason as Mr. Anthon to lay the corner stone!—following with some general and unnecessary remarks about the unobjectionable character to the universal sense of the Masonic ritual employed on such occasions, and concluding with these words:—"And any false prejudices should be banished until people learn and are competent to judge impartially."

Without wishing, Mr. Editor, to trench too far surdity of his à posteriori statements and the fla

people learn and are competent to jung his taily."

Without wishing, Mr. Editor, to trench too far

Without wishing, Mr. Editor, to trench too far

I think, very natural differences from the logical integrity of this gentieman's views. How is it possible for any one desiring, as did "Impartial," to obtain just and proper action of the Commissioners, to write upon the worthiness or unworthiness of a secret science (as Masonry proposes for itself to be, and its professors to be foremest in great public movements, when only the most vague and illusory explanations of the Order's objects and method are given us? And, equally, how can we "banish false prejudices until we become competent to judge" (sic.), when the doors to such knowledge are shut in our faces and we are told that this same information cannot be vouchsafed us unless we become one and a part of the Society of Mystic Arcana? As to the sublime complacency of Mr. Morgan's second clause and the effusive sentiment that he expresses in hoping that he "may ever remain a sincere Mason," we have nothing to do, excepting to wonder, perhaps, at the implied infallibility of the one and to contemplate the mysterious and awful fate that might befall him should his hope prove abortive of the other.

In respect of the whole question of right or wrong, justice or injustice, wisdom or otherwise, that the New York State Capitol Commissioners have displayed in their selection we have intitle to advance that has not already been given to the public by abler pens, but we still think the instinct of humanity at large to be, as it has ever been, against any association having for its fundamental principle secrecy, with all its tresponsible attributes. So powerful, indeed, has the influence of thus unknown "something or other" attaching to the fraternity become that there has grown up among "outside barbarians" a sort of tacit terrorism, which seems to forbid any criticism upon its actions or application, and effectually bar, as being in the popular estimation "impolitic" and "dangerous," our freedom of speech on anything concerning Masonry.

Whether this is a proper, equable and desirable thing we leave to the considera

A SENSATION EXPLODED.

The Suspected Poisoning Case in Westchester County-What John Witzel Died of in 1866-Conclusion of the Coroner's Luquest-No Traces of Polson Discovered-Vindica-

The official investigation, which was commenced by Coroner Bathgate and a jury of inquest at Woodlawn Cemetery on the 19th uit., over the remains of John Witzel, who died under alleged suspicious circumstances at Mott Haven, Westchester county, during the tall of 1866, particulars of which have been fully set forth in these columns, was resumed and terminated at the last-named village yesterday afternoon. It will be remembered that on the day above indicated Wooster Beach, M. D., of New York, whose services had been engaged by the widow of the deceased and an acquaintance named Henry Wagner, made a post-mortem examination of the remains, and removed portions thereof for the purpose of having them submitted to

A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. it having been reported that Witzel had died from the effects of poison. In order to await the results of an analytical investigation the inquest was ad-journed until such time as Dr. Beach might be ready

oh Zugner, having been sworn, testified that Joseph Zugner, having been sworn, testified that he was the undertaker who had buried the body of the deceased in 1866, and afterwards removed the remains from Bensonia to Woodlawn Cemetery; that the body, which was viewed by the jury and from which portions were removed for analysis, was that of John Witzel.

Dr. George Zeuschner testified to having attended the deceased during his last timess and just previous to his death; that in his opinion

witzel died produced, bearing date September 12, 1866, and sotting forth the cause of death, was given by him, and was substantially correct. The witness also testified that several cases of cholera had occurred in the neighborhood about the time of Witzels death

whiless also testined that several cases of choices had occurred in the neighborhood about the time of Witzel's death.

A certificate from another local physician, who had also attended the deceased immediately preceding his death, was read to the jury, and fully corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

Dr. Wooster Beach, having been swern, deposed that he had, with the assistance of Dr. Freeman, made a post-mortem examination at Woodlawn Cemetery on the remains of a man whose name was said to have been John Witzel, and who, it had been reported, was poisoned; that he found THE BODY VERY MUCH DECOMPOSED, all of the fiesh and tissues that remained being converted into adipocere; there were no remnants of the stomach, liver or any other organ; took portions of the body from where the stomach, kidneys and liver had been, and placed them in a clean glass vessel; next day gave the jar and contents to Dr. Endemann, an analytical chemist, for analysis, here the witness submitted the report of the chemist.

RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS.

RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS.

chemist.

RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS.

The affidavit of Herman Endemann, one of the analytical chemists connected with the Board of Heaith, was read to the jury, setting forth that deponent had made a chemical analysis of the parts of a human body given him for that purpose by Dr. Beach on the 20th ultimo; that he had subjected such parts to a complete and thorough examination, and that he had found

NO POISONOUS SUBSTANCE WHATEVER IN THEM.

After some additional though immaterial testimony had been taken the following verdict was rendered by the jury:—We find that the deceased (John Witzel) came to his death from an attack of some virulent disease, resembling cholera, during the month of Soptember, 1866, and we hereby exonerate Mrs. Witzel (widow of the deceased) and Henry Wagner from any and all unjust suspicions and ramors which have been circulated in connection with the death of

have been circulated in connection with the death of the said John Witzel.

In justice to the suspected parties it should be mentioned that they have cheerfully contributed of their limited means towards defraying the expense of the investigation which has now thoroughly vin-dicated their entire innocence in the premises.

THE RELIGIOUS WAR IN CRINA.

An Inside View of the Situation-Chinese Causes for Complaints Against Christians-Hatred and Distrust of Foreigners-The Way to theal with the Celestials.

Washington, June 6, 1871.
A gentleman at Kin Kiang, China, in a letter written to a friend in this city, and who has good opportunities for knowing "the situation" in that country, gives a circumstantial account of the difficulties between the Roman Catholics and the Chinese, say-

between the Roman Catholics and the Chinese, saying:—

The gentry dislike all foreigners, and most intensely they dislike all propagation of religion. The reasons are endiess. I will name only a few of them. We have forced ourselves on an unwilling country; we are fierce, rapacious money-getters; we have encroached on and subjected to our sway other countries, and may do the same here; we have brought opium and forced that, till now it is killing them and eating away the energies of the land; we have humiliated their Emperor, and we are pressing on for more and more. Now the hatred of religious teachers is increased, because such a preaching to convert people to a true (as we think) faith is too disinterested a thing for them to comprehend. They think we mean something covert; and wy should they think otherwise, seeing that we make a gain out of every missionary row that takes place? They see nothing but revolution in our religion, and, alas! for them, Christianity is revolutionary. They drove out missionaries from Nauchangfee, the capital of Kiang-si, and the result is gunboats of the French in the Poyang Lake, a demand of the French Minister for 6,000 tales, which was paid, and a coming reinstatement of the hated missionaries in Nauchang. They drove them out of Nganaling, and the result is—gunboats, the French Minister, degradation of their own gentry, and some proclamarions that Catholics must be protected. I am not certain whether a dne was or was not imposed. Count Rooklechogart paid a visit to Hankow and made a threat to push on further with troops,

proclamations that Catholics must be protected. I am not certain whether a fine was or was not imposed. Count Rochechonart paid a visit to hankow and marke a threat to push on further with troops, and demanded a heavy payment of 15,000 taels, I think it was, and all was peace. Many of these rows were away from treaty ports.

The right to reside and acquire land in the interior (for French missionaries) resis on an insertion in the Chinese text of the French treaty not found in the version of the French text. You thus see why the genery hate us, but the gentry are much to be hated by us in return. The Chinese respect only as they lear you; they would murder us all to-morrow if they dared. We must never lose this from sight, Witness the seizure of the flag of truce party under Parkes and Lock, near Peking, in 1830, and the inhuman tortures to which they were subjected, causing their death in horrible agony. Witness the Chinese prison and punishment system in general. So we must not trust ourselves to them. We must be always on guard. I hope the Chinese win be dealt with firmly and vigilantly, for they cannot be trusted, but kindly, with a regard for what is really true—the fact that they have great difficulty in opening the land to our rather too progressive demands.

THE CODE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Rustic Blades Attempt to Heat Their Wounded Honor-A Woman in the Case-Unfortunate Interference by the Police.
PHTISTON, June 6, 1871.

Considerable excitement was caused in this vicinity to-day by an attempt to fight a duel, about daylight, on the banks of the Susquehanna, within the limits of West Pittston and within a short distance of the scene of the late mine disaster. Charles Schlosinger, allas "Five Cent Joe," and J. Harris, both living in this place, quarrelled about a both living in this place, quarenet about a woman, and the former sent a challenge to the latter. A meeting was arranged, and at the appointed time and place Harris, attended by a friend or two, arrived, and was followed shortly by Schlosinger and his second. The preliminaries were arranged and the men were about to fire their pistois, when the police appeared, and the whole party fied. No arrests were made.

BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL PARADE.

A Gala Day Among the Little Scriptural Student of That City-About Thirty Thousand Juveniles Take Part in the Display.

Yesterday was a gala occasion among the juveniles of the City of Churches who are wont to attend the churches of the various Protestant denominations. The event was the celebration of the forty-second anniversary of the Sunday School For weeks, aye, for months past these children and their enthusiastic instructors have been looking forward in glowing anticipation to the realization of their fond hopes of an auspicious celebration. The ranks of the classes have been infused with an esprit de corps, which had the teadency of putting each boy and girl upon power to contribute to the number and effectiveness in point of display upon the oft quoted "Sixth o casion long in advance, and, in brief, the thoughts and imaginings of the

by day and by night all centred toward this great

gala field day, where, under the marshalship of the "pillars" of their respective folds, they were to walk in colors so gay and enjoy that sweet morsel—not un-known to older heads—mutual admiration. Hence t is not to be wondered at, then, that as the day drew nearer young hearts and older heads should begin to pray for fair weather that no postponement of the appointed time might be necessary. In this as the result has proved, they were not disap pointed. Though the early port on of the day was somewhat overcast and cloudy there was no im mediate indication of rain. At eleven o'clock the City Hall and fire alarm belis of the Western District rang forth the

announcing that the anniversary should be held. Then there was a mighty rush of youngsters homeward for embelishment of attire, and the stiff and ward for embedishment of attire, and the stiff and starched clothes were donned, with all the taste and care that proud parents could bestow upon their plous offspring. Marshals and their aids, mounted upon gentle horses, displaying badges of higge dimension, hurried to and iro, delivering their instructions to their subordinates in zeal and office. By one o'clock the churches and schools attached were filled with the happy participants. The pretty female teachers and the beaux of the Young Meu's Christian Association, and others who were in

o'clock the churches and schools attached were filled with the happy participants. The preity female teachers and the beaux of the Young Men's Christian Association, and others who were in the charge, paid charming compinments to each other in mutual congratulations upon the appearance of their Sabbatis scholars and themselves. At two o'clock exercises, consisting of singing, reading, prayer and an address, were gone through with in the several churches, and at half-past three the several divisions, numbering in the aggregate about thirty thousand pupils, formed for parade.

The churches represented numbered thirty-two congregations, and were under the Grand Marshalship of Mr. Henry C. Peck. Bands of music preceded each sub-division, and the effect as the sun shone respiendently down upon the brightly attred girls and boys, bearing rich and costly banners, with glowing orbs, keeping step as well as little feet would permit to popular and familiar airs, was injeed an enchaning scene. Exultant mammas and proud papas stood on the sidewalks along the route of procession and reviewed with pardonable vanity their calidren as they passed on, fully conscious of the importance of their position, as the admired of all observers for the time being. By four o'clock the parade of the forty-second anniversary was among the things of the past, and a new leaf in the realization of the lact so familiar to maturer years, that all the pleasures of this life are but feeting, illusory moments, was opened to the youngsters, who were marched back to their class rooms. Here CRUMBS OF WISOMA AND PLUM CAKE were dealt out in profusion, the latter evidently being the more palatable part of the repast. Oranges, rasins, aimonds, candies, ice cream, lemonade and such like ingredients were also served the hungryyoung ones, as in sirict accordance with prior auticipations and happy usage. Upon the conclusion of the repast cheers were given by the juvenles for the day they celebrated, and to the music of "Put Me in My Little Bed" the youngsters

TRUSTEE RILEY'S TROUBLES.

Continuation of the Examination in the "Bribery Case"-Golding's Testimony Squeiched-The School Trustee Vindicating Himself-No Money and No "Influence."

The examination into the charges preferred against School Trustee Riley was continued yesterday afternoon before Commissioners Gross and Lewis, of the Board of Education. The complain ants having put in all their evidence, Mr. Riley was yesterday on the stand in rebuttal of Golding's charges. The following was his testimony:—

charges. The following was his testimony:—

Know Mr. Golding about four years; never had any conversation with him relative to the appointment of Miss McKenzie; did not receive any money for the appointment of Miss McKenzie from any person; never promised at any conversation with Mr. Golding to interest myself for Miss McKenzie; Golding never said to me that he would make it all right with me if I secured the appointment of Miss Golding; Alderman Masterson interested himself in Miss Golding's appointment; he never had any money transaction with me; did not hand me transactive dollars at the corner of kighth avenue. Miss Golding's appointment; he never had any money transaction with me; did not hand me twenty-five dollars at the corner of Eighth avenue at any time; had a political difference with Golding; we were both candidates for school officers; Golding ran as a stump candidate against the regular candidate; I was authorized to offer him a position of four dollars a day if he withdrew as candidate for School Trustee and he refused; I have never spoken to him since; Mr. McKenzle or Mr. Golding never had any conversation with me at any porter house; do not know either of Mr. McKenzle's daughters; never visited at Mr. McKenzle's nouse.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bookstaver:—Have no recollection of when Miss McKenzle was appointed; Golding opposed my election to the office of School Trustee with great pains on his part; on my running for office for the third time Golding made specches against me.

Mr. John Jasper examined:—Have lived in the portion of the city now known as the Twenty-second ward for thirty-five years; have been Trustee and Commissioner of Schools; have known Mr. Riley having received any money for appointments of teachers, nor of his using any influence with other members of the Board to procure appointments; as to what I may have heard I may say that I have heard of Mr. Sampson receiving \$10,000 a year for procuring appointments.

Owing to the absence of material witnesses for the

portant.
Owing to the absence of material witnesses for the

noon.

THE HORNELLSVILLE ERIE RAILROAD STRIKE.

[From the Elmira Gazette, June 5,] The brakemen's strike still continues at Hornells ville. The men are demanding two dollars a day. They were receiving \$1 88. General Superintendent Rucker, it is reported, went West this morning and is now at the scene of the struggie. No freight trains have gone east to-day. The Advertiser states hat about two o'clock in the afternoon a through freight train consisting of between thirty and forty cars, on the Buralo division, attempted to leave the yard, but some of the tastenings had been uncoupled, and only a part of the train succeeded in getting out of the yard. As these were ascending the grade, one after another of the cars were detached and went rushing back towards the yard at a fear-ful rate of speed. Finally three cars laden with molasses were uncoupled, and in their downward descent came in contact with the cars which had preceded them and which had stopped at a crossing, smashing the cars, bursting the hogsheads of molasses and pling the cars and fragments in such a position as to form a pyramid. The chains communicating with the breaks had been removed and things assumed a serious aspect. The result was the train did not proceed to Buffaio, but returned to the yard at Hornelsville after the track had been cleared of broken cars, &c. A great deal of excitement prevailed at hornelsville in consequence.

The conductors of freight trains on the several diand is now at the scene of the struggle. No freight

quence.
The conductors of freight trains on the several di-The conductors of freight trains on the several disions of the Erie were telegraphed to stop their trains at the several stations at which they receive the despatches until further orders, thus precluding the congregating of any considerable number of brakemen. This strike, it is presumed, will not interfere with the regular running of mail or express trains, and it is hoped the maiter between the Erie Company and its brakemen will be amicably and speedify admisted.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The real estate market appears to have settled

down into complete stagnation. Of forty-seven lots offered yesterday at auction by Muller, Wilkins & Co. only two were disposed of—viz., one lot on the south side of 109th street, 295 feet west of Third the south side of 109th street, 295 feet west of Third avenue, for \$2,650, and one lot adjoining for \$2,475. The purchaser was Eli W. Arnold. The balance, situated on Fourth avenue, 108th and 108th streets, were withdrawn. Messrs. Johnson & Mulier sold three lots on the south side of 108th street, 182 feet west of Eighth avenue, which were knocked down to Mr. Underhill for \$5,060 each, and three lots op the north side of 108th street, 183.6 feet west of Eighth avenue, which were knocked down to Mr. Bien for \$5,100 each. Messrs. Blackwell & Marks withdrew the country seat of the late E. R. Bogardus, situated at Tarrytown, upon a bid of \$17,750. Messrs. A. J. Bieceker, Son & Co., offered the country seat of Julius Dejonge, at Middletown Heights, Staten Island, which was also withdrawn.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

FIFTH AVENUE THRATRE. - Mr. Harkins took his annual benefit last night, selecting for the occasion one of the most successful and popular of the many plays which Mr. Daly has placed on the boards of his theatre. "Man and Wife," with its Fifth Avenue cast, is too well known to theatre goers in this city to need recapitulation of its excellencies and weaknesses—the latter are few and far between. It is never duit or uninteresting in a single scene and will be always halled with pleasure by the public. A large and fashionable audience greeted the favorite leading man of the establishment and gave an emphatic endorsement of his value in the company and his high merits as an actor. To-night will be produced for the first time Mr. Daly's dramatization of one of wlikie Collins' characteristic novels, "No Name." The plot deals with the unrighteous laws of England regarding the heritage and rights of children. As "Man and Wife" sadirizes the absurt old Scottish notions of marriage, this play lashes the injustice which is sometimes done to children under the laws of England. In the cast may be found Miss Morris, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Wiss Newton, and Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, De Vere and Parkes.

Wallack's—The Summer Season,—Theodore cast, is too well known to theatre goers in this city

WALLACK'S-THE SUMMER SEASON,-Theodor Moss has seldom, if ever before, commenced his summer season at this standard temple of the drama so prosperously as this year. First of all, he drama so prosperously as this year. First of all, he has the most popular play of the theatre, which might be called its trump card. There is nothing lost either since its first production some years ago. A tear may be dropped to the memory of those who are dead and gone, and who shone as stars for so many years in the Wallack galaxy. But the merry romance is as enticing and fascinating as ever, and it draws to an extent compelling many to take back seats or stand during the performance. It will be succeeded by "The Long Strike," which will be revived in truly Wallackian style.

IRVING HALL—A very interesting panorama of

IRVING HALL -- A very interesting panorama of the French and German war, consisting of a large number of very striking and artistic views, is at present on exhibition at Irving Hall. An explana present on exhibition at frying thait. An explainttory lecture is delivered by the well-known actor, W.
H. Pope. Mr. L. F. Harrison has lately assumed the
management of this exhibition, and has placed it
in a more favorable light than it has been known
before. Many new and attractive features have
been added, and a perceptible increase in the attendance is evident.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

In the Provinces. The San Francisco Minstrels are pretty severely condemned by the press throughout the West in

consequence of their broad remarks and double Miss Ada Harland has been secured, through

Colonel T. Aliston Brown, to open at the Museum, Boston, on July 6, for a summer season of bur-lesque, with Robert Craig as the star. M. Biondin will revisit this country the last of this month for a fareweit tour of America. Mr. Cor-byn, of the firm of Parravicini & Corbyn, the prin-cipal dramatic agents of Lendon, will accompany him.

Robert Craig. Hart Conway. H. B. Phillips, C. R. Thorne, May Monteda, Miss Phillis and Mary Maddern, have already been secured for the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, for next season by E. L. Davenport.

L. Davenport.
Little Ned, with a dramatic company, under the management of Mr. Kidder, go out skiranshing through Jersey for a brief time, commencing on June 5. Harry Chnord, C. W. Loveday, Mary Safford Shannon, kitss Williams and others are of the company.

company.

Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels open at the Trimble Opera House, Albany, N. Y., on the 12th inst. for one week, and go thence Westward. Chartey Day, their busness manager, does not go with them, as he is negotiating with Laura Keene for a tour through the South, stopping at Eufaia, Ga.

On dit that Miss Butler, daughter of Pierce Butler and Fanny Kemble, will be married in London on

Barney Williams is endeavoring to make arrangenents to send to his residence at Bath, L. I., a barrel or two of water from the Lakes of Killarney, where he is domictled at present.

At the Royal Schauspielhaus, of Berlin, three one, act pieces have been produced, of which the two first have been very well received. Halm's dramatic poem, "Camans," which has not been performed in berlin for many years, was very effective; and Herr Alolf Wilbranat's "Jugendiebe" met with great success. "Vater Kurmarker und Mutter Plearde," by Herr Jonas, did not please.

by Herr Jonas, did not please.

Mr. Byron's new play, "An English Gentleman," produced at the Haymarket theatre, will hardly advance the author's reputation or Mr. Sothern's. Since his one great "creation" the latter gentle man has not succeeded in making a part so successful as to stamp him as a remarkable actor. He has rather proved his littleases out of the particular line which reached its climax in Lord Dundreary. His subsequent parts have been echoes of the Dundreary type, all flavored with similar mannerisms and informed with much the same spirit.

At the Italian Opera of Calcutta "Lucia" has

formed with much the same spirit.

At the Italian Opera of Calcutta "Lucia" has been given for the benefit of the prima donna, Signora Coy. The Calcutta papers, while calling attention to the fact that Signora Coy receives no remuneration for her services during the season except what may be obtained by her benefit, suggests that the habitudes should do what is done in some of the great European cities, and should send an hono arium to the obnificairs over and above the mere price of a ticket. How glad would American impresarit be if such a mode of payment of their prime donne existed!

CREAT STORM IN TEXAS.

Part of Galveston Inundated-The Steamship Alabama Ashore-Foundering of an English Back-Damage to Railroads-Dwelling

A terrible storm has prevailed here since last Saturday noon. The wind, which was southeast, forced the waters of the Guif on the Island, covering to the depth of several feet the southern part of the city.

About two miles of the track of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad is washed away two miles above the city.

The bridge across the bay is safe.

The steamship Alabama, of the Morgan line, with a cargo of cattle and sheep, from Rockport to New Orieans, went ashore twenty miles west of here on Sunday, and will probably be a wreck.

The bark Virginia Dare, from Cardinf for Galveston, with a cargo of railroad from, went down about six miles east of here on Sunday night. The crew, consisting of fourteen men, were taken yesterday from the masts, where they had been tashed since three o'clock on Sunday morning.

Many buildings in the lower part of the city have been washed away. No lives were lost.

The velocity of the wind on Sunday night at ten o'clock was thirty-nine miles an hour. Six inches of rain have failen since saturday at two P. M.

The storm also prevailed to a great extent at Houston and much damage was done there. There were heavy rains at all telegraph stations in the interior.

NEWARK'S SANITARY SCARE.

The Sunlipox Epidemic-The Authorities Aroused.

The spread of smallpox in Newark has at last aroused the Health authorities of that city to a keen sense of the necessity of taking active mea sures to check its terrible course, and, if possible, root it out altogether. They have ordered the immediate erection of a separate building, after the pavilion style, for the use, care and cure of severe cases, and have promulgated circulars giving needed instructions to citizens generally and becopie naving smallpox in their lamilies in particular. In the case of Dr. W. S. Baker, who fauled to report a case of smallpox until the patient's recovery, the city attorney was ordered to presecute him and compet him to pay a fine of fifty dollars. The people, e-pecially the wealthier classes, have a mortal dread of placing on their noness the label "smallpox" as required by law, and were it not that these latter were wealthy and influential the city treasury might be enricated by several thousands of dollars. Not to label the house is also punishable by fine. A curious fags in connection with this disease in Newark is the course pursued by the authorities toward the press. At first they elected to exclude reporters from their meetings, and still carry on this course; but how, in the nope of frightening people into carefulness, they are seemingly anxious to have every lact published, except their debates in meeting. mediate erection of a separate building, after the

The Belleville Chinese Laying Is a Stock of Pistola and Bowie Knives. The heatnen Chinee attached to the laundry of Captain Hervey, at Belleville, seem to be believers

in the proverb "in time of peace prepare for war."
Recently several of them visited Newark and purchased a number of pistols and bowie knives. In chased a number of pistols and bowie knives. In the store where they purchased one of them tested a pistol by firing a blank cartridge at the ceiling, under the direction of the proprietor, Mr. Kay, but in attempting the same thing while the attention of the latter was drawn in another direction the cartridge exploded in such proximity to his head as to singe his ear. The Chinaman at once flew into a paroxysm of excitement, gestionlating wildly and distorting his face and body in the most indescribable manner in his efforts to make an atonement for the misnap. After the excitement that ensued was over and the heathen had made simple apology he commenced beating down the price. He succeeded, but as he baild in gold the dealer lost nothing after all.

TOMBS TAMPERING.

Attempt of Two Skilful Burglars to Escape from the City Prison.

How They Obtained the Material, Measurements and Experiments-The Perfection of Their Keys to Fit Every Lock in the Prison and Gates Sentence, Sing Sing and Sorrow.

The attempt at breaking out of prison by skilful and smart hands and heads has been common, if not proverbial, among great criminals since the days when George Barrington and Sixteen-String Jack fought their keepers and baffled the watchfulness of armed senunels and red-taped officials in that renowned and most miserable of prisons, Newgate. But it has been considered that the advancement of science, the increased skill of the locksmith, and, above all, the improved methods resorted to in the management of prisons have so iar rendered the cages safe and surrounded their human birds with such caution that the attempt to escape at the present time from a prison having any pretensions to security is almost ludicrous. Nevertheless such an attempt would have been made in this city yesterday, and, as far as can be ascertained, the schemers might have successfully carried out their plans and escaped to prey upon the

John Flarity and James Stevens, two of the worst haracters and most experienced criminals in New York, were arrested some time since for committing burg ary at 44 Howard street, from whence they stole property to the amount of \$3,627. Being men well known to the detective force of this city, and the facts of the burglary being fully and clearly established against them, leaving no doubt as to their guilt, they were remanded to the Tombs City Prison for sentence. They were confined together in cell No. 70; but during the time that had elapsed between the day on which they were remanded and yesterday, when they were sentenced, they had fully utilized their time in making keys, procuring flies and otherwise studying the locksmith business, bent on "breaking cell," as it is termed in prison pariance. How THEY RECEIVED SUPPLIES.

The question naturally arises, how did they obtain their tools and materials and how carry on their clandestine trade? The facts are chiefly as follows:--It is usual before prisoners are sentenced to permit a few friends, such as wife, mother, brother r sister, to visit them in their cells, and sometimes food in small quantities, with coffee or tea, has been passed in, in compliance with the earnest entreaties those interested in the welfare of the prisoners. When the iriend first calls the prisoner reveals his plan, and desires the person to bring him in certain materials for making keys with, files and everything complete to carry on the business; and these materials have frequently been found and seized and the rials have frequently been found and seized and the entire plans broken up before the prisoner has had time to fully commence his project. But the food and the drink have been the chief means of conveyance, and used as a bind to escape the vigitance of the gatekeepers. Not long since Minnie Davis, now in the State Prison, was permitted to pass into the prison with a quantity of food in a basket and a can of hot confee for a prisoner who was subsequently sent to the State Prison also. As she was passing the inner gate the keeper observed something that looked very peculiar floating on the top of the hot beverage, appearing something

keeper observed something that looked very peculiar floating on the top of the hot beverage, appearing something

AFTER THE SHAPE OF A SMALL SNAKE.

This aroused his curiosity, and he stopped her to examine the strange animal. He soon discovered this to use a coil of spiendid rope, which had been neatly packed in the bottom of the can before the coffee was put in, but the heat and the motion in carrying it had caused it to swell and rise above the liquid. The coil was about fitteen yards long and was intended to add her man in scaing the prison wail. A dish of steaming potatoes was next examined, and beneath them were discovered a set of the most costly and effective jeweller's saws, of niteen or sixteen in number, any two of which would have sawed the thickest bar of fron in the prison asunder in half an hour. They were all selved and confiscated.

The way the beasurements are taken.

Having secured the materials it is not a matter of great difficulty to obtain the dimensions of the locks. Every day the prisoners are allowed to take exercise, so many at a time, around their respective tiers, marching for a certain time, according to the rules of the prison all the while under the surveillance of the officer in charge. The impression of the exact size of the keyhole on the outside has to be obtained, and as they dare not employ wax for fear of creating suspicion they employ the ball of the thumb, pressing it against the outer part of the lock until an exact impression is obtained. This impression will remain on the hand for about twenty minutes, long enough for them to take the measurement of the size of the hole and the barret. An old key overed with sealing wax will firmish the size and exient of the watds, and by means of a nile or two the business can be easily completed. The next thing is to give instructions for getting the prison yard, and for this a "friend" has to be employed and can do it without exciting the least suspicion, by pretending to shut the door or any other prison yard, and to ployee and can do it without exciting the least sus-picion, by pretending to shut the door or any other manouvre of a similar nature, all of which are well understood by burgiars and their accomplices.

WAYS AND MEANS FOR AN ESCAPE. WAYS AND MEANS FOR AN ESCAPE.

It is somewhat requisite to enter into these particulars to snow how Flarity and Stevins managed so far to conclude their work that they might in twenty-four hours have been free men, and also the extent of the watching and caution to be exercised by Warden Stacom and his assistants. The manner in which the two prisoners managed is supposed by the Warden and others to be exactly as has been exhibited above.

by Wartien Stacom and his assistants. The manner in which the two prisoners managed is supposed by the Warden and others to be exactly as has been explained above.

Craffy irlends supplied the material and a portion of the dimensions for the keys and tried them after they were made so as to make sure of their mark. The prisoners had been observed for several days to remain in their cell as though they were mediating upon their late, but no one suspected their "little game" of trying to take French leave of their quarters at the fombs. After receiving their sentence, which, by the way, came only just in time, yesterday, instructions were sent to lorward them to the State Prison for five years each. They were informed of the fact, and, much to their chagrin, were compelled to hide the beautifully made brass keys and hat key files in the tick of the bed on which they had been sleeping for several weeks previous. They knew it would be useless to retain possession of them, and to take them to the State Prison would only open the eyes of the wardens so as to put them in closer confinement.

As soon as they had been sent away from the Tombs Warden Stacom ordered their bed to be burned in accordance with the regular onstom, and it was while preparations were being made for its destruction that the keys and files were found. One of the keys

would open Every Cell in the Prison, including the one in which they were conlined, and the other opened the only other obstruction to an escape—the door leading into the yard. Once here, in the dead of night, there would have been no difficulty whatever in scaining the wail, dropping over on to the street and getting away into the slums. As it happens, the dever burglars had adopted a singularly bad time for carrying their designs into their chapter, for there are two condemned univerers at present in the prison, and the constant watch over them rendered their chance of escape somewhat slim. Still, the perfection of the keys and the adrotness of the hands that were to use them, mig

The Friends met again yesterday, and in the morning a proposition was received from a Western yearly meeting suggesting the propriety of holding a general Conference of all the yearly meetings in this city in October, 1872. The proposition was referred to a committee to be considered and re-Reports were received from the Tract Committee

and Peace Committee giving an account of the progress of these respective interests. Every yearly

gress of these respective interests. Every yearly meeting has a Peace Committee, and these are associated in one delegated committee, which reports to the general Conference.

In the aiternoon written reports from the several societies were presented, giving a review of the religious condition of each. It was reported that, so har as known, only four persons had used spirituous liquors as a beverage during the past year. The exercises last evening were devotional, and earnest exnortations were delivered by Dr. Thomas and Mr. J. H. Douglass, and interesting experiences were related by many others. A religious meeting will be neld in the same place this morning. The Conference will proceably adjourn on Taursday.

Early jesterday morning the residence of Mr. W. O. Headley, in Newark, was entered by a burgiar O. Headley, in Newark, was entered by a burgiar and robord of a large quantity of sliverware. While making his escape he was observed by an officer, who darted after him. He dropped als plunder and succeeded in escaping. He was in his steckings.

Early on Monday morning Richards & Brown's Shippard, located in the Twelith ward, near the New Jersey Zinc Works, was broken into and the following articles were carried off:—Fitteen baies of oakum, forty-five fathoms of new varaished anchor chain, a number of ship blocking and a wagon load of new ropes, valued at \$1,000. A brain new set of sails for a schooner, valued at \$500, was taken from a too loft of one of the buildings.